RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 25th August, 1995/3rd Bhadra, 1917 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock, MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister in the House.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: It is unfortunate, Sir, that there is no Cabinet Minister during the Question Hour. (*Interruptions*) This is happening everyday in the Rajya Sabha.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Even in normal ...ns, we do not allow the business to go ...ut any Cabinet Minister. How can the ...on Hour go on without any Cabninet Ministers?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: Sir, there is a convention, there is a ruling that there should be at least one Cabinet Minister present in the House.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: We should look at the quality...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Even the Leader of the House is not there. There are seven or eight Members of this House who are Cabinet Ministers.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Sir, look at the Treasury Benches. This is the interest of the Treasury Benches in the Question Hour!

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: महोदय, एक ही घंटा होता है जिस में जवाबदेही होती है, लेकिन ट्रेजरी बेंचेज पर कोई कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर नहीं .....(व्यवधान)....

SHRI DINESHBHAI TRIVEDI: Sir, has the Government resigned? I am trying to know whether there is Government or not.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: There seems to be no Government at all.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will convey your sentiments to the Ministers. (Interruptions) And my sentiments also.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: They do not want to face the House.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Sir, you please give your ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: सर, हाउस को एड्जॉर्न कर दीजिए, कोई कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर नहीं है।

आ गए हैं। ....(व्यवधान)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. I thought, time will solve the problem.

डा. बापू कालदाते: लेकिन सदन का समय तो चला गया।

We lost the time of the House.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Sir, at least, you re primand the Government.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not only a Cabinet Minister but also the Leader of the House.

Questions No. 321 — Shri Jagannath Singh.

ORAL ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS

अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विकास पर खर्च की गई राशि

†*321. **श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह:**
श्री शिवचरण सिंह:

क्या कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना से लेकर सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है; और

(ख) यह राशि अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के व्यक्तियों के विकास के लिए इन योजनाओं के अंतर्गत निर्धारण कुल राशि का कितने प्रतिशत है?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKH BALU) (a): Prior to the Fifth Plan period no cencept of a separate Tribal Sub-Plan existed. During this period investment for

*सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह द्वारा पूछा गया।

development of Scheduled Tribes from the Central Sector were meagre and were largely composed of allotment for some special schemes which work out to about Rs. 225.55 crores. However, information is not available whether these allocations were entirely spent or not. Besides, States also incurred expenditure on development programmes for Scheduled Tribes both under their Plan and non-Plan schemes, though State-wise figures in this regard are at present not available.

After the introduction of Tribal Sub-Plan during the Fifth Plan, the expenditure on development of STs till the 7th Plan under the State Plan as well as through allocations made as Special Central Assistance and Grant as per First Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution is around Rs. 13,743.27 crores.

(b) The above mentioned amount of expenditure incurred from the Fifth Plan to Seventh Plan constitutes about 107% of the total amount provided in the State Plans as well as Central Assistance taken together for the development of persons belonging to ST category.

श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री महोदय द्वारा जो जानकारी दी गई है, उससे यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि सरकार आदिवासियों के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए कितनी चिंतित है। सरकार को यह पता नहीं है कि जो धनराशि आदिवासियों के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए दी गई, वह धनराशि खर्च हुई ही नहीं। इसकी जानकारी आज तक सरकार को नहीं है। इसलिए में समझता हूं कि सरकार आदिवासियों के लिए चिंता ही नहीं करता और संवेदनशील नहीं है।

सभापति, महोदय, मैं अपने प्रश्न के भाग एक में सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा क्योंकि आदिवासियों के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए शिक्षा एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखती है और जब तक देश शिक्षित नहीं होगा तब तक तक उसका विकास संभव नहीं है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारंभ में देश की कुल आबादी का कितने प्रतिशत आबादी शिक्षित थी और उनमें से आदिवासियों की शिक्षा का प्रतिशत क्या था? दूसरे भाग में, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार द्वारा देश की कुल जितने भी राजस्व ग्राम हैं, उन ग्रामों में आदिवासी-बहुल ग्रामों की पहचान की गई है? यदि हां, तो आदिवासी बहुल गांवों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए कितने ऐसे गांव हैं, जहां कि आज तक विद्यालय प्रारंभ नहीं किए गए हैं?

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have mentioned it clearly in my reply. The hon. Member is alleging that we are not taking any interest in the welfare and development of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. This is totally wrong. As I metioned very clearly in my reply, up to the Fifth Five-Year Plan, we had spent Rs. 225.55 crores. After that, from the Fifth Five-Year Plan onwards, understanding the gravity of the situation, the Government evolved new plans, under Central assistance. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan, we earmarked Rs. 3,495 crores. In the Seventh Five-Year Plan, we earmarked Rs. 6,216 crores. This is the allocation which has been made.

Sir, the utilisation is also very mu encouraging. As I have mentioned i the percentage of utilisation during between the Fifth Five-Year Plan Seventh Five-Year Plan has been of the order of 107 per cent. Up to the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the results were not encouraging. After that we put in a lot of efforts so that this section, this needy section, could get better encouragement and better facilities. That is why we have been able to achieve the target.

With regard to the second question of the hon. Member relating to education, I would like to point out that we have requested all the State Governments to organise special schools for these boys and girls. We have also asked them to open boys' hostels and girls hostels so that they would be able to get proper education without any problem. Because they are living in isolted areas, they may not be able to get opportunities like the people in the other areas. That is why these schemes have been drawn up. Under these schemes, they have been getting a full scope for their development and for the furtherance of their aptitude.

श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मेरे पूरक प्रश्न का भी सरकार की तरफ से उत्तर नहीं आया है। मैंने जानना चाहा था कि आदिवासियों को शिक्षित करने के लिए आदिवासी बहुल ग्राम हैं अपने देश में, उनमें से ऐसे कितने आदिवासी बहुल ग्राम है जहां प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए विद्यालय आज तक प्रारम्भ नहीं किया गया? ईसका उत्तर नहीं आया।

अपने दूसरे अनुपूरक प्रश्न के रूप में, सभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि

आदिवासियों के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए जो राशि खर्च की गई उसके परिप्रेक्ष्य में जानना चाहूंगा कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ होने के समय पूरे देश में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे की जिंदगी जीने वालों का प्रतिशत क्या था और उनमें से अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के लोगों का प्रतिशत क्या था तथा वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में, आज के परिप्रेक्ष्य में पूरे देश की आबादी में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे की जिंदगी जीने वालों का प्रतिशत क्या है और उनमें से अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के लोगों का प्रतिशत क्या है?

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Sir, according to the 1971 Census, out of the total population in the country, in the general population the litracy rate was 29.45 percent and among the ST population it was 11.30 percent. According to the 1981 Census, in the general population it was 36 per cent and in the ST population it was 61 per cent. According to the 1991 Census, in the General population it was 52.21 per cent and in the ST population it was 29.6 per cent. We have taken this into account. Every year, from the Fifth plan to this Plan, the percentage of literacy has been increasing and there are encouraging results. In the Seventh Plan, about 52.89 lakh ST families have become beneficiaries of economic assistance. In 1991 it was 8.93 lakh ST families against a target of 8.24 lakh families. This is a very encouraging result during this period. Also I must say that our Government's initiatives and also the State Government's cooperation made this kind of achievement possible.

The hon. Member has asked about the literacy area. We have particularly selected 48 districts in the country, where literacy rate of girls is below two per cent for which we have sanctioned a new scheme under which special efforts are being made through non-Governmental organizations. They are conducting special schools and hostels also. Thereby our effort is to see that the ST population in the country will get their due share in life and also advantages so that they can compete with others.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ajit P.K. Jogi.

श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह: सभापति जी, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है।

श्री अजीत जोगी: सभापति महोदय, देश में आदिवासियों की आबादी कुल आबादी का 8 प्रतिशत है, इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आप यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि देश के पूरे बजट का कम से कम 8 प्रतिशत आदिवासियों के विकास के लिए दिया जाए?

अपने प्रश्न के (ब) भाग के रूप में मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह बात सच है कि 5वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद सब-प्लान के नाम पर काफी पैसा आदिवासियों के विकास के लिए दिया गया है पर इसका अहुत ज्यादा अपव्यय होता है? सभापति जी, मैं एक उदाहरण दूंगा सरगूजा जिले में पांडू आदिवासियों की एक जाति है, एक गांव में केवल पांच लोग रहते हैं, उनके लिए सड़क बनाने के लिए पिछले साल 43 लाख रुपयों इसी तरह से कहीं बिजली लगानी हो कहीं सिंचाई करनी हो, कहीं वहां के मुलाजिमों को तनख्वाह देनी हो, आदिवासी फंड से यह सारा पैसा दे दिया जाता है और आदिवासियों का विकास नहीं होता जबकि रिकार्ड में यह आ जाता है कि यहां पूरा पैसा आदिवासियों के लिए खर्च हुआ। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे और कानून बनाएंगे, सख्ती से इसमें पेश आएंगे कि आदिवासी योजना के लिए जो पैसा दिया गया, वह केवल आदिवासियों के लिए व्यय हो, अधिकतर आदिवासियों के लिए व्यय हो, और दूसरों के लिए व्यय न हो?

तो इस तरह से मैं दो हिस्सों में जानना चाहता हूं कि (अ) क्या आप राष्ट्र के पूरे बजट का 8 प्रतिशत आदिवासियों के लिए देंगे और (ब) जितना पैसा आप दे रहे हैं, वह केवल आदिवासियों के विकास के लिए ही व्यय हो, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठाएंगे और जो इतना अपव्यय हो रहा है उसको आप कैसे रोकेंगे?

Rs 43 lakhs have been spent only to connect a village of tribals, the population of which is only five.

SHRI K. V.THANGKA BALU: Sir, I fully share the anxiety of the hon. Member. We have requested the states as well as the Central Ministries to allocate proportionately funds according to the population percentage of the SC/ST in the country.

SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: You have to allocate it; the States can't.

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU: I will come to that.

We are trying to impress upon the States to allocate funds accordingly, but some States are not doing that in spite of repeated requests to

them that these funds should be allocated for the purpose and that the funds should be utilised for the purpose for which they are earmarked.

Here I must share with the hon. House that some states are not implementing the programmes for the STs in some aeas. But overall to the satisfaction of our Government the majority of the States are complying with the provisions of the construction and they are implementing them. That is why we have been able to achieve the targets fixed. But inspite of that as the hon. Member said some States are not complying with them. We are reequesting them regularly and we are monitoring the programmes also.

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम: सभापति जी, आदिवासियों के अधिकार जंगलात की खाली जमीन पर, फूलों पर, फलों पर, पत्तों पर थे। जब से यह कांग्रेस सरकार सत्ता में आयी है इन्होंने आदिवासियों के वह सारे अधिकार छीन लिये और अब आदिवासी जंगलों से न पत्ती चुन सकते हैं, न फूल, न लकड़ी और न जमीन पर काम कर सकते हैं। चाहे आपका सरदार सरोवर बांध हो, चाहे उड़ीसा में बांध हो चाहे मध्य प्रदेश में बांध हो, चाहे ऑटोमिक थर्मल पॉवर प्लांट मिर्जापुर में लगा हो, सब आदिवासियों की जमीनों पर लगे हैं और सब आदिवासी उखाड़ दिये गये, उनकी जमीन ले ली गई। दूसरी तरफ मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में स्वीकार किया है कि 225 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित हुआ था पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में----

"However, information is not availiable whether these allocations were entirely spent or not."

यह पैसा उन पर खर्च नहीं हुआ। आप ने और आगे स्वीकार किया है

"Besides the States also incurred expenditure on development programmes for Scheduled Tribes both under their Plan and non-Plan schemes though Statewise figures in this regard are at present not available."

इसे भी खा गये। बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में करीब 400 करोड़ रुपया वहां की सरकारें खा गयीं। इन पर पैसा खर्च नहीं हुआ।...(व्यवधान) हमारे पास फिगर्स है। जो फन्ड उनके लिए था वह डाइवर्ट कर दिया। तो मैं आप से प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं कि चौबे जी गए छब्बे जी होने, मगर दूबे जी रह गए। जहां-जहां से आदिवासी हटाए गए हैं, क्या उनकी जमीन की एवज में आप उनको जमीन देंगे? प्रत्येक व्यक्ति एक परिवार को रोजगार देंगे और जिन सरकारों ने यह फन्ड डाइवर्ट किए हैं उनकी जांच कराकर उन सरकारों के खिलाफ क्या कोई कार्रवाई करेंगे?

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU: Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned that we have not spent about Rs. 225 crores which I mentioned in the first part of my reply.

Sir, up to the Fifth Plan, the allocation was made. As I mentioined very clearly we do not have the expenditure details. That is all. But, that does not mean that the money has not been spent. At the same time, I have mentioned that from the Fifth Plan, a new strategy, called Tribal Sub-Plan strategy, was started, and it is being implemented vigoursly. It is giving very good results.

Sir, the hon. Member is telling that the money which is earmarked is not spent. That is not correct. We have been getting reports from the States. As I mentioned earlier, the reports are encouraging. We have exceeded the allocation.

As I mentioned, some States are not implementing it. It is correct. The hon. Member was mentioning about Bihar. In fact, last year, the Bihar Government did not give the utilisation certificate. That is why, last year, we stopped the grant to Bihar. That is also true.

The other thing is that we are implementing whatever targets we have fixed for the ST population., There is no second opinion since in the Sixth Plan. The target was set to benefit 28.23 lakhs of ST families, but the achievement was 39.67 lakhs families. This is the achievement. Again in the Seventh Plan. 41.56 lakh families were to get benefit, while 52.89 lakh families got the benefit. This is the target and achievement showing the performance of our Government.

The hon. Member was speaking against the performance of my party Government in Madhya Pradesh saying that it was not doing correctly and that it was displacing the tribals. It is not correct. I must say, Sir, the previous Government led by BJP, *i.e.* his own party Government, was not able to fulfil the target of utilising the amount earmarked for the purposes. We were forced to ask the State Government to put the money in the particular account. Then only they were able to utilise it. That is the performance of the BJP Government and I have also referred to the performance of my Government. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM: There is no question of this Government or that Government. I am concerned with the money utilisatioin.

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU: Since you had mentioned about the Congres Government, I am forced to tell the truth. That is all.

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम: सभापति महोदय, जब भी हम किसी कल्याण के बारे में बात करते हैं तो मंत्री जी आंकड़े देकर रुपए से करोड़ के हिसाब से बताते हैं कि इतना कल्याण हो गया लेकिन जो जगन्नाथ सिंह जी ने प्रश्न किया, वह भी इसी तरीके से था कि आपने पहली पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के बाद कोई ऐसा असेसमेंट किया कि इतने हजारों-करोड़ों रुपए खर्च करने के बाद हमारा जो उद्देश्य था आदिवासी कल्याण के बारे में, वह कहां तक सफल हुआ? इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने क्या कोई ऐसा सर्वे किया? क्या आप के पास आंकड़े हैं कि उनका जो कंजम्शन था आज़ादी के पहले, आज़ादी के वक्त, तब से लेकर अब तक उसमें क्या परिवर्तन आया है? उनकी शिक्षा के बारे में था, वह कितना ...ऐसा नहीं है कि उसके अंदर कितने लोग...किस तरह से वह फैला। जो आदिवासियों की हमारी पॉपुलेशन है, उसके अंदर शिक्षा का प्रभाव क्या पड़ा और उसका कितना फैलाव हुआ? दूसरी तरफ जो ह्यूमन डेवलपमेंट इंडाइसिस है, हमारी पूरी पॉपुलेशन के लिए जो डेवलपमेंट हुए चाहे वह इनफैन्ट मोर्टेलिटी रेट हो चाहे लाइफ ऐक्सपेक्टेंसी हो चाहे महिलाओं के बारे में हो, इसमें आदिवासियों की जो संख्या है उसके अंदर कम्पेरेटिव स्टडी क्या है? आज़ादी के बाद इतने साल तक जो भी डेवलपमेंट हुआ, नॉन ट्राइबल्स और ट्राइबल्स का, डेवलपमेंट में ट्राइबल्स का रेट ऑफ ग्रोथ डेवलपमेंट का जो है, उसमें कोई फर्क है या नहीं-ऐसा कोई सर्वे आपने किया है या नहीं?

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU: Sir, I have already mentioined as part of this questioin that the percentage of the tribal families below the poverty line has come down over the years. While in the year 1983-84 the percentage of general population below the poverty line was 40, that of the ST population was 58.4. In the year 1987-88 while the percentage of the general population below the poverty line was 33.40, that of the ST population was 52.60.

Sir, the Tribal Sub-Plan component is a key input in which literacy is one of the major factors so that they can get out of this problem and be on par with other citizens of the country. On the point of literacy the Tribal Sub-Plan is aiming to give first priority to leteracy and then the development programmes,. These are the two strategies that we have. Under this programme the tribal literacy rate which was 11.80 per cent in 1971 has gone up to 16.35 per cent in 1981. In the year 1991 the literacy rate of the tribals further increased to 29.60 per cent. So, it is a very good development. It is not deteriorating. At the same time, we are not happy and do not feel that it is enough. We want that they should also be on par with other citizens. This is one point, Sir.

While replying earlier, I mentioned the figures about the targets and achievements...

SHRI MD. SALIM: I am not asking about the targets and achievements. I am asking about the rate of development as compared to the rate of development available for non-tribals.

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU: I mentioned this just now.

Funds Allocated to the National Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation

*322. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allocated funds for Backward Classes to the National Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation during the years 1993-94 and 1994-95 in each of the districts of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of districts where Government have set up such Corporations;

(d) whether Government have made some additional recommendations for these Corporations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) and (b) The Government of India, Ministry of Welfare had allocated to NBCFDC Rs. 32 crore and Rs. 35.50 crore during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively for programme of self